

BRYAN SPEAKS TO HOMEFOLKS

DELIVERS TWO NON-POLITICAL
ADDRESSES DURING DAY.

Says Agriculturalists Have Not Had
Their Share of Representation
in Matters of Government.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 4.—William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for the presidency, today made two avowedly non-political speeches to his home folk. The first was at the State fair grounds, where he participated in the dedication of the new auditorium and the second was at the Tabatha home, near Fairview, where a new building was dedicated as a hospital for the aged. In his fair grounds speech he was introduced by Gov. Sheldon who has just been renominated by the Republicans for governor and who was a captain in Mr. Bryan's regiment in the Spanish-American war. Mr. Bryan referred somewhat humorously to his own experiences as a soldier and said that among the candidates for president this year he was the only man with a war record. He said that underlying partizan feelings in this country was patriotism deeper and stronger than all else, as indicated by the ready response to the call for volunteers in the Spanish-American war. His personal experience typified this. And less than two years after his defeat by Mr. McKinley he had volunteered his services at Washington for the war. This offer, however, was not accepted and he turned to his own State which gave him a commission and he raised a regiment of Nebraskans. Most of the officers in the regiment, like Gov. Sheldon, he said, were Republican, though the majority of the enlisted men were Democrats.

Addressing himself to the farmers he said:

Addressing the Farmers.

"My friends, we are more stingy in making the appropriations for the farmer than for any other classes of our people. Why, it was a century after our government was organized or about that before we succeeded in getting a department of agriculture established. We are the greatest agricultural country in the world and agriculture is the greatest industry in our country and yet almost 100 years elapsed before the farmer got a seat around the president's council chamber. How backward we have been in recognizing the farmers' place in our government and among our institutions. In the time that has elapsed since the creation of this department of agriculture a great deal has been done and yet that department is in its infancy. What will you think when I tell you that for every \$1 we spend on that department we spend more than \$25 on the army and navy. We spend 25 times more in getting ready for wars we ought never to have than we spend on agriculture. The agricultural school is developing; its advancement is one of the great marked characteristics of this generation. I think I am safe in saying that in no other department of learning has there been so much progress as in that department which relates to agriculture. I am glad to encourage the agricultural college. Why, for years it has been deemed a part of the duty of the State to train lawyers through law schools established by the government. And we have trained doctors through schools connected with our State institutions, but, my friends, we are just beginning to learn that the training of the farmer is just as important as the training of the doctor or the lawyer. I expect great things from our agricultural colleges. I believe those colleges will lift the average of general intelligence of the farmer; I expect those colleges to equip an increasing number of young men for public life. We will read the role of United States senators and we will find but two farmers among them. Run down the list of congressmen and you will find but very few farmers among them. Considering the people engaged in farming, the farmer has very inadequate representation in the national congress. The result is that the farmer has been neglected more than any other man and his interest disregarded more than the interest of any other class and with this larger training of our farmer boys and farmer girls, I expect to see the farmer associate himself more and gain a larger representation in the making of our laws and the shaping of the nation's policies.

Discrimination Against Farmers.

"The discrimination that has been going on against the farmer has tended to drive the people from the farms to the town and I believe that

that symptom is dangerous. I am not going to dwell at length upon this discrimination; I am going simply to point out two or three ways in which it manifests itself. Our federal taxation is almost all collected through methods that bear upon consumption and when we tax consumption instead of possession we make the poor man pay more than his share and the rich man less than his share, and there has heretofore been a constant drain of the farms in the matter of collecting taxes, and when the taxes are appropriated and expended the money is nearly all spent in the cities and very little of it upon the farms. The farmer therefore has not only suffered in paying more than his share to the collector, but he has been the least benefited directly by the expenditure of the money that is raised. Read the amounts spent on ships and then figure, if you can, what portion of that gets to the farmer.

"Take up the other large appropriations and with the exception of pensions I do not know of any large appropriation in which the farmer has anything like his share in proportion to his number. These have been some of the methods of discrimination. I believe that with more farmers in the councils of the nation, more farmers prepared to exert an influence upon public thought through the pen and pencil and by the tongue, that we shall have a change and that that change will help to retard, if not to stop, the tendency now from the farm to the town.

Danger of Concentration.

"But what, my friends, is the danger of the concentration of our population in the great cities? I do not mean to say that the causes that I have given are the only ones that have tended to build up the cities. Nearly everything has contributed, but these influences have all, when you trace them back to the cause, been operating, and the fact that the farmers' influence in legislation has not been what it ought to have been is one of these influences.

"Take the rebates that have built up great centres and destroyed the small towns. Why have they been given? Because the farmer has not had a voice in the regulation of the railroads.

"I believe the farm is the great training school and I know that the people from the farm have strengthened every branch of business but, my friends, I believe as we get away from the country, as we get farther from the soil, we are less and less impressed by those great laws of nature that ought to have a controlling influence in our lives. Man as he lives close to the soil lives close to God. It is easy to inspire regard for the Creator in one who sees every day the handiwork of Almighty and labors constantly amid the mysteries of natural life. And on these farms we have been rearing the men and women whose influences have helped to keep this country great and to promote the movements which have for their objects the welfare of the world.

"But there is another reason why I am anxious that the farmer shall have a great influence. As I have been studying the causes of evil, as I have been studying the abuses that need to be remedied, I have found that the fundamental trouble is a mistaken understanding of the law of rewards. The farmer, more than any one else, is brought into close touch with the divine law of rewards.

"The farmer knows that God has given him a fruitful earth, the showers that are necessary and the warmth of the sun and the farmer knows that if he is to convert raw material into wealth, it must be by diligence and by intelligence; and the farmer is impressed day by day, year by year, with the idea that his reward is to be in proportion to his merit."

PEOPLE THE "MUTTS."

One of the Reform Papers of San Francisco on Ruef's Release.

As showing the feeling in regard to the graft situation in San Francisco the following, written by J. S. Dunningan in the Bulletin of that city, is instructive:

Ruef has bailed himself out of jail. Part of his plunder is pledged for his appearance in court when he comes to trial for one of his three-score felonies.

Some day, if he is crowded too close to the jute mill, he may spit in the face of San Francisco and scot away till time destroys the evidence which should convict him.

He could easily—but not willingly—sacrifice three-quarters of a million dollars to evade a convict's

stripes and still have it. It is estimated, probably \$2,000,000 in safe deposit vaults or in the safe-keeping of his relatives.

Analysis of the bonds upon which the looter of this city has procured his liberty shows that he is his own surety. And when the final signatures were being affixed to the bonds in Judge Murasky's court he grinned and remarked sotto voce:

"I am giving the whole bond." Ruef's sister and father were accepted as sureties for \$600,000; the Aetna Indemnity company put up \$100,000 cash for which the company holds coin and collateral, undoubtedly Ruef's and his codefendant crooks; and a mortgage for \$100,000 on the Ruef property at Kearny and Montgomery avenue secures one of the bondsmen who guaranteed that amount for Ruef's appearance.

The total bail collectable, should Ruef run away, is \$780,000.

The records show that Ruef himself has put up \$790,000 and he or his close friends have insured the bond given by the surety company.

While the law requires two sureties on each bond, which compelled the grafter to produce \$1,500,000, yet the default would amount to just half that amount.

And Ruef's own signature as surety is on all of the bonds on which his father and sister qualified. His signature was required to make doubly sure that the State would have a claim to the Ruef real estate if foreclosure proceedings are begun some time in the future.

Today Ruef is free to travel about the city. His insolent and braggart demeanor may now be witnessed in public places, other than in the hobbled courts of justice. He is at liberty to defame and vilify judges and honest officials in places where his kind foregather to admire him for the loot he has cashed and the innate brazenness with which he defies decency.

He may go and come at will, visit his lawyer friends who manipulate jury boxes and higher courts for Herin and Calhoun; there is nothing to prevent frequent conferences between himself and Sam Leake, who, by the way, sat in court just before the order of release for the grafter was signed.

And Ahe is now able to plot and conspire to destroy evidence; suborn perjury, bribe jurors and resume his rat-like gnawing at the pillars of government.

His vanity is untouched; disgrace does not puncture his shell so long as he has his illimitable gall and his duceats.

His nerve will, no doubt, take him to fashionable theatres and restaurants. He will not, as Schmitz did, dine with jail birds on Barbary coast. He is too dangerous to the higher ups; they will have to entertain him and acknowledge him in public places.

Laws are for criminals. Justice is chloroformed. The people are the mutts.

Sharp Dealing.

For once the American had discovered something British that was better than anything that could be produced: "across the pond." His discovery was a fine collie dog, and he at once tried to induce its owner, an old shepherd, to sell it.

"Wad ye be takin' him to America?" inquired the old Scot.

"Yes, I guess so," said the Yankee.

"I thought as muckle," said the shepherd. "I couldna pairt wi' Jock."

But while they sat and chatted an English tourist came up, and to him the shepherd sold the collie for much less than the American had offered.

"You told me you wouldn't sell him," said the Yankee, when the purchaser had departed.

"Na," replied the Scot; "I said I couldna pairt wi' him. Jock'll be back in a day or so, but he couldn't swim the Atlantic."—Detroit Free Press.

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Condensed from report to State Bank Examiner at the close of business June 4th, 1908:

RESOURCES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$371,217.20
Overdrafts.....6,521.92
Furniture and Fixtures.....3,116.93
Cash.....30,599.38

\$411,455.43

LIABILITIES:
Capital.....\$ 50,000.00
Undivided Profits net.....55,887.90
Dividends Unpaid.....1,112.00
Cashiers Checks.....12.00
Due to Banks.....1,063.32
Individual Deposits.....303,380.21
Borrowed Money.....None

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Next session opens September 17th For catalogue and information address

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REPORT OF CONDITION OF

THE EXCHANGE BANK

of Newberry, S. C.,

condensed from report of State Bank Examiner June 4th, 1908.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts.....\$199,738.76
Overdrafts.....2,115.92
Furniture and fixtures.....3,696.62
Cash on hand and in Banks.....26,548.34

\$232,099.64

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock.....\$ 50,000.00
Surplus, net.....8,439.70
Unpaid Dividends.....12.51
Cashiers Checks.....1,162.80
Bills Payable.....65,000.00

Deposits, { Banks.....\$ 1,492.74
Individual.....105,991.82=107,484.57

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